



BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1938

by

EDWARD T. COLVILLE

M.D., M.B., B.S. (Hons.), B.Hy. D.P.H.

including

**THE ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR**

by

F. W. O'HARA, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspector.



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Health Committee.

Chairman :

Councillor T. M. LIDDLE.

Members :

THE MAYOR (Alderman J. W. ROBSON, J.P.).

Alderman A. E. FLIGG	Councillor T. R. JEMISON
Councillor H. R. MILNER (Deputy-Chairman).	Councillor J. NEWBY.
Councillor T. D. FENBY, J.P., C.A.	Councillor R. MAW

Health Sub-Committee :

Councillor T. M. LIDDLE	Councillor T. D. FENBY, J.P., C.A.
Councillor H. R. MILNER	Councillor J. NEWBY

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee :

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. H. HARKER	Mrs. J. A. STEPHENSON
Mrs. J. H. AMERY	Mrs. A. E. FLIGG

Town Clerk.

GEORGE MELVIN.

Medical Officer of Health :

EDWARD T. COLVILLE, M.D., M.B., B.S. (Hons.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Borough Engineer :

A. EVERINGHAM, M.R.S.I.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

F. W. O'HARA, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Health Visitors :

Miss M. HOWELL, H.V. Cert., C.M.B., S.R.N., R.S.I. (Deceased).
Miss E. SMITH, H.V. Cert., C.M.B., S.R.N.

Matron—Sanatorium :

Miss E. R. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.R.F.N.

Summary of Health Report for 1938.

Borough	Borough of Bridlington
Area in Acres	5,703
Rateable Value	£209,823
Population :	
1931 Census (Corrected for Non-Residents)	19,417
1938 Registrar General	21,720
Density of Population per acre	3.8
Total Births	294
Birth-rate	13.5
Total Deaths	304
Death-rate	14.0
Comparability Factor to correct age and sex distribution	
in the Borough. Census 1931	0.80
Corrected death-rate	11.2
Deaths of infants under one year of age	18
(Legitimate 17, Illegitimate 1).	
Infantile Mortality	61 per 1,000 Births
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Births	63
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	39
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2
Cancer Death-rate	2.5 per 1,000 of the Population
Phthisis Death-rate	0.46 per 1,000 of the Population

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bridlington.
January, 1939.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Bridlington.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Borough for the year 1938.

In addition to the usual duties performed by the Health Department a great deal of extra work has resulted from Air Raid Precaution measures.

I again take this opportunity of thanking the various members of the Committee for their valuable assistance, consideration and support, and have pleasure in recording my grateful thanks to every member of the staffs of the Health and other Departments for their co-operation and loyal assistance.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. T. COLVILLE,

General Statistics.

Borough	Borough of Bridlington
Area (acres)	5,703
Population (Census 1931) enumerated	19,705
Population (Census 1931) corrected for non-residents	19,417
Population 1938, Registrar General	21,720
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1931)	4,776
Total number of Dwellings (Census 1931)	5,148
Number of Dwellings, 1938 (estimated)	7,325
Number of Uninhabited Houses, 1938 (estimated)	270
Rateable Value	£209,823
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£814

Social Conditions.

The chief asset of this town is its claim as a health resort and consequently a large part of its residential population is composed of retired persons or others not occupied for gain. In addition, the numerous hotels, boarding houses and apartments to let in lodgings give seasonal employment to residents and to cope with the large influx of visitors in summer time, domestic staffs are augmented from Durham and Midland towns. In the winter months there is a fair amount of unemployment for there is no staple industry in the town. There is no particular occupation which appears to influence public health.

Vital Statistics.

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Live Births	135	159	294
Legitimate	121	147	268
Illegitimate	14	12	26
Proportion of Males to Females	1 : 1.2		
Birth-rate	13.5		
The percentage of Illegitimate Births was	8.8		

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 15.1 per 1,000 population; our birth rate is therefore 1.6 lower than that for the country generally.

(b) Deaths.

The total number of deaths from all causes registered in the Borough was 329; there were, however, 58 deaths of non-residents (outward transfers) to be deducted and 29 deaths of residents registered elsewhere (inward transfers) to be added, the corrected total being 304. This is equal to a death-rate of 14.0 per 1,000 compared with a rate of 11.6 for the country generally. This inequality is due to the difference in the age and sex distribution in the Borough from that of the country as a whole. The comparability factor to correct the crude death rate for age and sex distribution in the Borough, Census 1931, is calculated as .80; this on multiplication with the actual rate gives a comparative death rate of 11.2 against that of 11.6 for the country generally. The summary of the causes of death during the year is given in Table II; it will thus be seen that 188 or 61.5 per cent. were persons aged 65 and upwards.

(c) Infant Mortality Rate.

There were 18 deaths of children under one year of age, 17 legitimate and 1 illegitimate. The infantile mortality based upon the number of births registered in the same period, 294, is equivalent to a rate of 61 per 1,000 births, compared with a rate for the country of 53. Full particulars giving exact details of the causes of deaths and age distribution are given in Table III. There were 7 still births registered (legitimate 5, illegitimate 2), equivalent to a rate of 0.32 per 1,000 population compared with 0.60 for the country generally.

(d) Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The zymotic death rate is calculated from the seven principal zymotic diseases, Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).

The following were the deaths in this group:—

Diphtheria 1

Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) 2

This is equal to a rate of 0.14 per 1,000 population.

(e) Among the other principal causes of death are the following :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10
Pneumonia, all forms	11
Bronchitis	1
Cancer	54
Heart Disease	70

(f) Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :—

(a) From Sepsis	0
(b) From other causes	1

This is equal to a rate of 3.32 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

TABLE I.

Causes of Death in Bridlington M.B., 1938 (R.G.)

Causes of Death (Civilians only)	Males.	Females.
All Causes	135	169
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
2. Measles	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	1
6. Influenza	—	2
7. Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	5	5
10. Other tuberculous diseases	1	—
11. Syphilis	1	—
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	—
13. Cancer, malignant disease	21	33
14. Diabetes	2	3
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	10	12
16. Heart Disease	24	46
17. Aneurysm	1	2
18. Other circulatory diseases	7	9
19. Bronchitis	—	1
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	5	6
21. Other respiratory diseases	2	3
22. Peptic Ulcer	—	1
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	1	1
24. Appendicitis	1	1
25. Cirrhosis of liver	1	—
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	4
27. Other digestive diseases	3	3
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	8	5
29. Puerperal sepsis	—	—
30. Other puerperal causes	—	1
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	7	4
32. Senility	7	9
33. Suicide	2	—
34. Other violence	10	2
35. Other defined diseases	14	14
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	1
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above) :		
Smallpox	—	—
Polimoyelitis	—	—
Polioencephalitis	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year :		
Total	11	7
Legitimate	10	7
Illegitimate	1	—
Live Births :		
Total	135	159
Legitimate	121	147
Illegitimate	14	12
Stillbirths :		
Total	3	4
Legitimate	2	3
Illegitimate	1	1
Population	21,720	

Table II.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the year, 1938.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Inward Transfers
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 years and upwards	
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers
2. Measles
3. Scarlet Fever
4. Whooping Cough
5. Diphtheria	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Influenza	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
7. Encephalitis Lethargica
8. Cerebro spinal Fever
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	10	..	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	3
10. Other tuberculous diseases	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Syphilis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12. General paralysis of the insane
tabes dorsalis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
13. Cancer, malignant disease	54	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	35	6
14. Diabetes	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage	..	22	..	..	..	..	1	4	17	..
16. Heart disease	..	70	..	..	..	1	1	13	55	6
17. Aneurysm	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
18. Other circulatory diseases	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	2
19. Bronchitis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	2	6	..
21. Other respiratory diseases	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2
22. Peptic Ulcer	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Appendicitis	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
25. Cirrhosis of liver	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
27. Other digestive diseases	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	1
29. Puerperal sepsis
30. Other puerperal causes	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
31. Congenital debility and mal-formation, premature birth	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
32. Senility	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
33. Suicide	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
34. Other deaths from violence	..	12	..	..	..	2	3	3	4	3
35. Other defined diseases	..	28	1	2	..	1	3	7	14	2
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Totals	304	18	2	1	1	7	17	70	188	29

Table III.—Infantile Deaths, 1938.

Causes of Death.									
	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months
Small-pox
Chicken-pox
Measles
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria and Croup
Erysipelas
Tuberculosis Meningitis	I	...	...	I
Abdominal Tuberculosis
diseases
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)
Convulsions
Laryngitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia (all forms)	3	...	...	3
Diarrhoea	2	2
Gastritis
Syphilis
Rickets
Suffocation, overlying
Injury at Birth	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Atelectasis
Congenital Malformation	...	I	...	...	I	...	I	...	2
Premature Birth	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility and
Marasmus	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I
Other causes	I	...	I	...	...	...	I
Grand Totals	9	I	I	...	II	4	I	...	2
									18

Table IV.—Vital Statistics of whole district during 1938 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births— Net.		Total Deaths Registered in the District	Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District.				
		Num- ber	Rate		of Non-residents registered in the District	not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages		Corrected rate for age and sex dis- tributn
							Num- ber	Rate per 1000 Net Births	Num- ber	Rate	
1928	17830	243	13'62	273	31	17	18	74	242	13'57	
1929	18570	223	12'01	247	40	21	13	58	228	12'27	
1930	18570	270	14'55	277	38	26	11	41	265	14'27	
1931	19110	253	13'24	287	37	20	13	51	270	14'13	
1932	19840	247	12'45	282	39	20	21	85	263	13'26	
1933	19860	241	12'13	302	42	24	16	65	277	13'91	
1934	20230	253	12'44	302	37	23	17	67	288	13'63	
1935	20885	285	13'17	329	37	25	14	50	317	15'18	
1936	21050	251	11'92	324	41	27	15	59	310	14'7	
1937	21460	267	12'42	388	61	29	19	71	356	16'6	
1938	21720	294	13'1	329	54	29	18	61	304	14'0	

*Comparability Factor for age and sex distribution Borough of Bridlington Census, 1931—0.80.

Table V.—Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938.

England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.
(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

(Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births :				
Live	15.1	15.0	15.4	13.4
Still	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.48
Deaths :				
All Causes	11.6	11.7	11.0	11.4
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—
Measles	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.06
Scarlet fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Diphtheria	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Influenza	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.06
Notifications :				
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Scarlet Fever	2.41	2.60	2.58	2.05
Diphtheria	1.58	1.85	1.53	1.90
Enteric fever	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Erysipelas	0.40	0.46	0.39	0.46
Pneumonia	1.10	1.28	0.98	0.98
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.				
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	53	57	51	57
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5.5	7.8	3.6	13.1
Maternal Mortality :				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.89	} Not available		
Others	2.19			
Total	3.08			
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality :				
Puerperal Sepsis	0.86	} Not available		
Others	2.11			
Total	2.97			
Notifications :				
Puerperal fever	14.42	18.08	12.51	3.53
Puerperal pyrexia				15.46

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

Lloyd Hospital.

The following figures illustrate the general activities of the Hospital :—

	1937.	1938.
Number of In-patients	791	729
Number of Operations	497	480
Number of X-Ray Examinations	1285	1097
Visits for Medicines and Dressings...	2831	2430
Massage Treatments	1670	3888

Three complicated maternity cases and one case of Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted during the year under review.

“The Avenue” Hospital.

This Hospital is under the administration of the Public Health Committee of the East Riding County Council.

There is accommodation for about forty patients, including maternity cases, together with the necessary staff, and there is adequate room for enlargement and extension as and when necessity may arise.

During the year an entirely separate Maternity Block adjacent to the Hospital was erected, this consisting of 16 beds together with labour rooms and ante-natal examination rooms and the accommodation required for the additional staff was provided by the conversion of existing buildings.

The new Maternity Hospital was officially opened by the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, Minister of Health, on 11th February, 1939.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority.

A. Fever—Sanatorium.

Provision for the accommodation and isolation of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever is provided in this Institution which is enclosed in $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of ground in the

northern outskirts of the town. The building consists of an administrative block, four ward blocks, a porter's lodge, laundry, mortuary, disinfecting chamber with Thresh's Steam Disinfecter, boiler house and carriage lodge.

The four separate blocks give accommodation as follows : Scarlet Fever block, 12 beds; Diphtheria Block, 12 beds; Enteric Block, 12 beds; and, in addition, two single private wards, Miscellaneous Cases block, 4 beds.

Cases of infectious disease are admitted from the Bridlington Rural District by agreement with that Authority, from the East Riding County Area if requested, and by arrangement from the Air Force Camp at Catfoss.

The manner in which the Matron and Staff have carried out their duties has been most satisfactory and in every way commendable.

The following cases were admitted during the year from all districts :—

	Admitted.	Died.
Scarlet Fever	20	—
Diphtheria	9	1
Erysipelas	2	—
Measles	2	—
Chickenpox	2	—
Undulant Fever	2	—
Pneumonia	1	—
Scabies	1	—
Observation	3	—

Included in the above figures there were 9 admissions from the Bridlington Rural District, 5 from the Scarborough Rural District and 2 from the East Riding County District.

B. Smallpox.

Provision is made with the East Riding County Council for the isolation of cases of Smallpox at Shiptonthorpe Smallpox Hospital. During the year there were no cases of Smallpox notified.

C. Tuberculosis.

Sanatorium accommodation is provided by the East Riding County Council. I take this opportunity of again expressing my appreciation of Dr. Thornley and his Medical Staff for the efficiency of the Tuberculosis service in the County.

A Tuberculosis Clinic is held on the first Tuesday in the month at 2 p.m. in the Out-Patients Department of the Lloyd Hospital.

D. Maternity.

The Avenue Hospital of the East Riding County Council makes provision for the reception of maternity cases, the increasing value of this hospital is instanced by the maternity cases admitted each year since its opening :—

1933	35
1934	46
1935	73
1936	106
1937	134
1938	184

These figures include cases from the Rural Area.

The Lloyd Hospital (voluntary) is available for surgical emergencies and cases of Puerperal Pyrexia are admitted, by agreement, to private wards.

Specialistic services are available for complicated cases, two consultants have been appointed and approved by the Ministry.

E. Children.

By arrangement, children with crippling defects are admitted for treatment to the Yorkshire Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, cases are also referred to special Clinics at Scarborough and Driffield. One case was admitted to the Hospital and ten attended the Clinics during the year after reference by the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For Infectious Cases.

A motor ambulance adapted for infectious cases is kept at the Sanatorium.

(b) For Non-Infectious and Accident.

A motor ambulance is available for the above mentioned. This is kept at the Corporation Depot.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is established at the Oxford Street School Clinic, which is admirably adapted for the work. The Clinic is held on Thursday afternoon each week, at which the Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitors attended, assisted by a very loyal band of voluntary workers who so willingly and regularly give their services and I feel deeply grateful to them for their most valuable aid in the success of our Centre.

The Centre is also open on Monday afternoon each week, this special session dealing particularly with the child from one to five years of age. At this session all children seeking admission to school below the age of five years are medically inspected, a certificate of fitness being required before admission is permitted.

During the year, through the courtesy of the Education Committee, the School Clinics, with the existing staff, have been open for the treatment of minor ailments, dental defects and visual defects.

The Monday session, together with the Clinics, establish complete co-ordination between the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the School Medical Service.

Several competitions were again organised by the Ladies' Voluntary Committee. Sections were held in the following: Cooking under 1/-; New Garments under 1/- net cost; Re-making clothing from old garments and remnants; general household articles made and costing under 1/-. There was a large entry in each class.

Miss M. Howell, the Senior Health Visitor, had a long and serious illness and passed away on 16th July, 1938. For ten years she served the Borough faithfully and well.

Health Visitor's Report.

The report of the Health Visitor on the work done during the year, summarised is as follows :—

Number of first visits to infants under one year	266
Number of re-visits under one year	1104
Number of re-visits from one to five years	1914
Number of visits to expectant mothers	144
Visits to "Boarded-out" children	34

The following is a review of the work done during the year at the Welfare Centre :—

Attendances during the year—

By infants under one year	4391
By children, one to five years	4090
By expectant mothers	49

Consultations with the Medical Officer of Health—

Infants and children	1285
Expectant mothers	21
Post-natal consultations	23

Average sessional attendances—

All children	85
--------------------	----

Total number who attended at the Centre during the year—

Infants under one year	199
Children, one to five years	347
School Entrants under five years	99

Milk Foods—During the year dried milk and other specialities were sold in the Welfare Centre at cost price, and free supplies of certified or dried milks were granted to those approved urgent and necessitous cases coming within the regulations of the Ministry of Health. The amount distributed during the year was as follows :—

Fresh milk	290 gallons.
Dried milk	674 pounds.

Ante-natal cases—No special session is held but cases are advised at the routine sessions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Birth Returns.

The summary of the births registered in the Borough of Bridlington for the year 1938 is as follows ;—

1. Domiciliary Births	145
2. Avenue Hospital	184
3. Lloyd Hospital	3
4. Nursing Homes	3

The following is a record of the notification of these births :—

1. By Doctors	238
2. By Midwives (Avenue Hospital) ...	83
3. By Midwives in private practice...	3
4. By Midwives appointed by the	

East Riding County Council under
Midwives Act, 1936 (Bridlington
and District Nursing Association) 18

Provision for Ante-natal Examinations.

An Ante-natal Clinic is held weekly at the Avenue Hospital of the East Riding County Council.

It is considered that a further Clinic for this purpose established by the Borough would result in unnecessary duplication. The County Council therefore have been approached to permit the attendance at the Avenue Hospital Ante-natal Clinic those domiciliary cases who have engaged Midwives for their confinement.

This arrangement will come into effect in 1939.

Part 1 of the Children's Act, 1908.

The number of foster parents on the register at the beginning of the year was 4 and at the end of the year 4. No proceedings were taken during the year.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

The Corporation is responsible for the administration of this Act. There were no new registrations during the year under review.

School Clinics.

These are held daily at the Oxford Street Clinic; the School Medical Officer, who is also Medical Officer of Health, attends at three sessions weekly. Special Ophthalmic sessions are held when necessary. Dental sessions are held thrice weekly, Mr. J. A. Stout, the School Dental Officer, in attendance. Children under five years of age can attend these Clinics.

The above Clinics are provided by the Bridlington Borough Education Committee.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Port Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent
Maternity and Child Welfare, and Isolation
Hospital E. T. Colville, M.D., M.B., B.S. (Hons),
B.Hy., D.P.H.

Chief Senior Sanitary Inspector, Housing Inspector,
Inspector under Food and Drugs Act—
F. W. O'Hara, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. C.A.G.S.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors—
T. Ramsbottom, R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods Cert.
C. S. Graham, Cert. S.I.B., Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Cert. C.A.G.S.

Health Visitors—
Miss M. Howell, H. V. Cert., C.M.B., S.R.N.
(Deceased 16-7-38).
Miss E. Smith, H. V. Cert., C.M.B., S.R.N.
Clerk, Sanitary Department K. Coupland
Clerk, Health and Education Departments... Miss V. Watson

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water—All waterworks are the property of the Corporation.

Analysis—Capt. J. A. Forster, F.I.C., Public Analyst, Hull, has been appointed by the Waterworks Committee to make regular and full reports on the purity of the Public Supply.

In addition, regular monthly samples are submitted by the Health Department for bacteriological examination only.

All the samples submitted during the year were found to be safe for drinking purposes and completely free from B. Coli.

Analysis of Water.

Copy of Report dated 23rd February, 1939, of Captain J. A. Foster, F.I.C., Public Analyst, Hull, on sample of water as delivered from the Well at Bridlington Waterworks on 13th January, 1939 :—

	Parts per million.
Free Ammonia	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.024
Chlorine	29.000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	4.500
Total Solids	304.000
Permanent Hardness (Clark's)	5.29°
Temporary Hardness (Clark's)	18.61°
Total Hardness (Clark's)	23.90°

Bacteriological Examination :—

Colonies per 1 m.l. on Nutrient Gelatine after 72 hours	Nil.
B. Coli in 100 m.l.	Negative

From the above data I conclude that this Water is satisfactory for a Public supply.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The only houses not connected with the public sewers are isolated farms in the outlying districts.

A consulting engineer has been engaged to advise the Council on the present sewerage system. It is intended that the work of improving and extending the sewerage system of the Borough will commence in 1939.

A contract was let for alterations to two screening chambers on the North and South sides and also a sewer from Limekiln Lane to Sewerby.

Closet Accommodation.

There are still a few pail closets connected with small cottages in the Borough. There are 9,342 w.c.'s connected with dwelling-houses.

Conversion into the water carriage system will be necessary at Sewerby when the new sewerage system is introduced.

Schools.

Sewerby C. of E. School. The sanitary conveniences should be converted to the water carriage system as early as it is practicable. All other schools are generally modern and in good hygienic condition.

All cases recovered from infectious diseases are first seen by the Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer, before re-admission to school and all contacts of notifiable and non-notifiable infectious diseases are kept under observation during the quarantine period at the School Clinic.

Housing.

The following relates to the number of houses erected by the Corporation under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts :—

Total number of houses for the working classes owned by the Corporation and erected under the Housing Acts	635
Houses for the working classes built under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909	49
Houses for the working classes built under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919	24
Houses for the working classes built under the Housing Act, 1923	48
Houses for the working classes built under the Housing Act, 1925	400
Houses for the working classes built under the Housing Act, 1930	42

Camping.

In previous reports the subject of Camping has been dealt with, it is one of immense importance to most holiday resorts. No adverse criticism has been made of the organised camp but in so far as the licensed camping ground is concerned it is generally admitted that the conditions are degenerating into disorganised summer slums and unless greater powers are given to Local Authorities a gross injustice is to be continued to the detriment of all residents in the vicinity of these absurdities. Our beautiful cliffs and green meadows are rapidly being ruined by a collection of miserable structures, mostly on wheels, old buses which have long ago served their purpose, decrepit tramcars, discarded railway carriages, wooden sheds built on the discarded chassis of degenerated vehicles most of which possess their only virtue in a pretentious name. With this motley assortment a few legitimate trailer caravans complete the description of the so called camp. It is a collection of hideousness and dejection and an eye sore that can only be tolerated by careful avoidance.

It is generally supposed that a structure on wheels removes itself from any byelaws, a properly constructed sectional hut requires the approval of its plan before it can be erected on a given site but an infinitely worse structure suffering from senile decrepitude (one cannot term it venerable old age) can apparently be dumped with impunity if it can be deemed moveable even with the aid of a traction engine.

These foul blots on the landscape have to be tolerated to the disgust of practically an unanimous body of ratepayers, in fact except for the camp site owner whose crop is much more valuable than one of wheat in spite of the government subsidy, I have yet to meet a single resident who will admit that these camping grounds have added to the amenities of a district, in fact the loathing is general throughout the Country.

It is true that certain conditions can be applied in regard to the granting of licences, in fact they may be refused subject to an appeal by the aggrieved to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, but in my view definite legislation is now long

overdue to control the heterogenous collection that so unfairly obtains all the amenities provided by a progressive Local Authority in catering for its visitors during the summer season.

One would suggest that the following conditions should be applied in addition to the ordinary licence permitted under present legislation :—

- (1) Sanitary Accommodation — All applications for licences should be refused if proper w.c. and satisfactory drainage of premises into existing sewers cannot be obtained. For many years the Borough has been striving to abolish pail closets and now this is again being thrust on us in these summer slums.
- (2) Provision should be made for the satisfactory drainage of all structures occupying permanent or semi-permanent sites. Surface pollution of camping grounds is increasing.
- (3) All structures of the above type should be subject to the approval of plans. The present ramp in old bus bodies, tramcars and railway carriages should be exterminated without mercy.
- (4) The legitimate camper in tent or trailer caravan should be encouraged.
- (5) The ramp of providing cheap boarding house accommodation in the existing hideous absurdities should be stopped and consideration to the legitimate boarding housekeeper be of primary importance.

In fact all structures except legitimate trailer caravans and tents should be standardised as regards the type of building, size and domestic sanitation at least to approximate the requirements of the Housing Acts, including the overcrowding provisions.

Infectious Diseases Generally.

The following table gives the ages at incidence of notified infectious diseases during the year other than Tuberculosis:—

Notifiable Diseases				Under 1 year	1—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	Over 65	Total	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	8	8	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	2	..	...	9	9	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	6	...	..
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	...	...	3	2	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	..
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	6	1	1	5	5	4	24	...	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	1	1	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Totals	...	..	..	3	10	9	8	10	11	5	56	20	12

Infectious Diseases Notified, 1928—1938.

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cerebro Spinal Fever	Polio myelitis etc.	Pneumonia	Encephalitis Lethargica	Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	Small pox
1938	9	8	1	1	0	0	24	1	3	0
1937	14	17	0	1	0	0	38	1	1	0
1936	27	3	4	2	0	0	22	1	5	0
1935	35	6	1	1	0	0	15	0	3	0
1934	68	12	0	0	0	1	15	2	10	0
1933	67	8	1	0	0	1	29	0	3	0
1932	12	11	3	1	0	1	17	0	1	0
1931	16	29	0	1	0	0	18	0	0	0
1930	15	21	4	1	1	0	16	0	4	0
1929	51	15	3	1	0	0	20	1	0	7
1928	61	8	3	0	0	0	11	1	3	0

1. Scarlet Fever.

9 cases of Scarlet Fever (2 visitors on holiday) were notified during the year and all were admitted to the Borough Sanatorium. This is the lowest annual incidence of Scarlet Fever ever recorded in the Borough.

2. Diphtheria.

8 cases were notified and all were admitted to the Sanatorium. There was one death. In four cases the diagnosis was not confirmed.

3. Pneumonia.

Notifications were 24 in number and there were 11 deaths from this disease.

4. Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were three notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia.

5. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One case was notified and recovered without impairment of vision.

6. Undulant Fever.

The Public Health importance of this disease will probably in the near future bring added duties to a Health Department. For some years Undulant Fever has occurred more or less sporadically throughout the Country but no true picture of the extent of human infection has been presented.

Only severe cases come under notice and these are only diagnosed accurately after some weeks of indefinite illness. In the majority of these cases the symptoms give rise to a suspicion of an infection of the Para-typhoid type and serological blood examination gives the first certain clue to the true infection present. In my opinion mild cases of an Influenzal or debilitating character do occur and a correct diagnosis is not made because the illness has not been serious enough to point to blood examination and recovery has resulted by the use of Sulphanilamide, a drug that is in common use for temperatures of uncertain origin.

In the future this disease may present itself in epidemic form, in the first place from improved diagnosis and in the second from an increase in virulence in the strain of the organism, this latter would appear to be a distinct possibility in view of an outbreak investigated in this Borough.

Six recognised cases of Undulant Fever were under review, all occurred at approximately the same time and all were associated with the same milk supply.

The following interesting features were noted in this outbreak :—

- (1) This is the largest group of cases that has so far been recorded in this Country.
- (2) All the patients were on the same milk supply.
- (3) The supply was from a tuberculin tested herd.
- (4) Five out of six patients had tenderness over the gall bladder—a symptom sufficiently uncommon to make its occurrence worthy of special note.
- (5) Two of the cases were husband and wife—the first married couple suffering simultaneously from Undulant Fever recorded in this Country.

The difficulties in the control of a suspected milk are of importance to Medical Officers of Health and may be summarised as follows :—

- (a) A group of cases associated with one milk supply is not sufficient epidemiological evidence that the milk is infected.
- (b) Abortus infection in herds is common throughout the Country.
- (c) A positive agglutination reaction in a cow is not sufficient evidence that the cow is giving infected milk.
- (d) If the organism (*Brucella Abortus*) is found in the milk of any particular cow, this would be evidence that the animal was suffering from an infection of the udder or teats which was likely to convey disease and action could be taken under Article 11 of the Milk and Dairies Order and Section 5 of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1915. The culture of this organism is difficult and weeks might be spent in obtaining, or failing to obtain, this information and in the mean-

time no action can be taken as regards the milk supply. The herd in question consisted of 55 cows and veterinary inspection was negative.

Summary.

This outbreak again brings home to the opponents of pasteurisation that milk from a tuberculin tested herd is not necessarily safe milk and is just as likely to be infected with *Brucella Abortus* and give rise to cases of Undulant Fever as any other kind of raw milk.

This outbreak adds to the increasing list of milk borne infections that could have been prevented by effective pasteurisation.

NOTE—(1) A full account of the clinical features of five of the cases that occurred was published by Dr. M. Gaffney in the British Medical Journal, 29-10-38.

(2) I wish to thank Sir Weldon Dalrymple-Champneys, Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, for his assistance and interest in the outbreak.

Tuberculosis (1938).

Age-Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1—5 ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5—10	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
10—15	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
15—20 ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
20—25 ... ..	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	...
25—35	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
35—45	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
45—55	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
55—65 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
65 and upwards..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7	8	4	6	5	5	1	...

The register of Tuberculosis for the Borough for the year was as follows :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1st January, 1938 ...	34	41	13	19	47	60
31st December, 1938..	28	33	9	12	37	45

Bacteriological Examination of Specimens.

During the year the following specimens have been submitted for bacteriological examination :—

Sent by Medical Practitioners.

	Results.	
	Positive.	Negative.
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli	2	83
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	0	5
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	23	104
Biological Tests for Tubercle	0	2
Hairs for Ringworms	0	1

Sent by Medical Officer of Health.

Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli (Sanatorium)	3	14
Virulence test	0	1

Other Examinations.

Urines—

Organisms	70
-----------------	----

Blood—

Serological Tests	25
Culture	3
Other examinations	15

Organisms	11
Other examinations	3
Cerebrospinal Fluid—Organisms	14
Pleural Fluid	7
Other Bacteriological Examinations	10
Pathological Specimens	2

FORM A.

Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District
during the Year 1938.

		Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number reported to be Defective	Number of Orders issued
				By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector		
Foreign {	Steamers ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	*Motor ...	19	3314	...	2	...	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign ...		19	3314	...	3	...	..
Coastwise {	Steamers ...	5	870	...	...	...	...
	*Motor ...	3	390	...	...	..	...
	Sailing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fishing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Coastwise...		8	1260	...	...	...	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...		27	4574	...	3	...	...

*Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

BOROUGH OF BRIDLINGTON

Report of Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bridlington.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Bridlington.*

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report which contains particulars of the work carried out in my department during the year ended 31st December, 1938.

It contains particulars of the work carried out by the inspectorial staff.

A great deal of extra work has resulted from Air Raid Precautions.

Inspections.

The total number of visits and inspections for all purposes for all purposes amounted to 10,872 which must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Of these 4,572 were made in connection with sanitary matters; 7,411 inspections were made in connection with food premises; 152 inspections in respect of cowsheds, dairies, etc.

Notices Served.

317 Preliminary Notices were served in addition to which a large number of letters were sent to owners, agents, and occupiers requesting them to abate nuisances and to carry out sanitary improvements.

4 Statutory Notices were served.

TABLE I.
Tabulated Statement of Sanitary Inspections.

Accumulations	182	Outworkers	Nil
Animals, etc.	82	Passages	67
Bakehouses (Factories)	7	Places of Entertainment	39
Bakehouses (Retail)	125	Public Conveniences	67
Caravans	51	Rats and Mice	46
Common Lodging Houses	11	Schools	6
Conveniences	169	Shops Act, 1934	56
Dustbins	590	Smoke Observations	29
Dirty Houses	50	Stables and Piggeries	41
Drainage	211	Water Supply	80
Drain Tests	174	Workplaces	63
Factories	15	Workshops	47
Offensive Smells	266	Tents, Vans and Sheds	831
Offensive Trades	266	Other Improvements	1001

TABLE II.

NUISANCES FOUND.		NUISANCES ABATED.	
Insufficient Light and Air	53	Light and Air provided	45
Damp and Dilapidated, including Defective Roofs	161	Damp & Dilapidated, includ- ing defective roofs	163
Dirty Houses	57	Houses Cleansed	45
Overcrowded	3	Overcrowded	2
Stopped Drains	97	Drains Liberated	89
Defective Drains	67	Drains Repaired	61
Defective Sink Waste Pipes	68	Sink Waste Pipes repaired	71
Defective Eave and Fall Spouts	92	Fallpipes repaired	80
Insufficient Closet Accommoda- tion	33	Sufficient Water Closet Accom- modation provided	5
Defective Ventilation Shafts	10	Ventilation Shafts and Soil Pipes repaired and pro- vided	8
Defective Connections to Water Closets	16	Water Closet Connections Re- paired	15
Defective Walls	112	Walls Repaired	99
Dilapidated and Insufficient Ashes Accommodation	337	Ashes Accommodation provi- ded	334
Defective Closet Tins	2	Closet Pails provided	1
		... Pail Closets abolished	20
Dilapidated Yards and Passages	23	Yards and Passages repaired...	21
Dirty Water Closets & Privies...	23	Closets Cleansed	5
Animals as to be a Nuisance ...	17	Animals Cleansed and Re- moved	14
Defective Floors	75	Floors repaired	59
Defective Ceilings	97	Ceilings repaired	66
Defective Staircases	30	Staircases repaired	24
Defective Fireplaces	44	Fireplaces repaired	33
Accumulations	50	Offensive Accumulations Re- moved	42
		... Vermin	3
Other Nuisances	200	Other Nuisances abated	184
Total		Total	
1667		1489	
Total number of houses at which above Nuisances were found		Total number of houses at which Nuisances were abated	
556		534	

TABLE 3.

New and Additional Gullies provided	31
Old Drains Intercepted	7
New and Additional Eavespouts provided	7
New and Additional Fallpipes	10
Inspection Chambers provided	13
Inspection Chambers covers provided	24
Plugs fitted on rodding eyes of Intercepting Traps	21
Fresh Air Inlets to drains provided	7
4" Ventilating Shafts provided in lieu of 2"	3
Fallpipes disconnected on to trapped gullies	29
Chains fitted to Intercepting plugs	8
Sink waste pipes trapped	21
Bath waste pipes trapped	4
New drains fitted to old houses	approx. 100 yds.
New and Additional Water Closets	20
Ashpits abolished and galvanised bins provided	21
Pail Closets abolished	20

Sanitary Improvements Effected.

The sanitary improvements carried out in pursuance of inspections made and notices served are set out in Table 3.

Closet Accommodation.

Total number of water closets within the Borough...	9342
Total number of dustbins	7949
Total number of houses with earth closets	172
Total number of dwellinghouses within the Borough ...	7325

Housing.

Total number of houses erected during the year.

(1) By private enterprise 221

(2) By the Corporation 72

18 houses have been demolished during the year; 12 for road improvements, 4 to make a site for a new Cinema and 2 were demolished to make a site for one new house.

Certificates have been issued for 214 houses under Section 62, sub-section 2, of the Housing Act, 1936.

SECTION D.

The following table gives the particulars of action taken under the provisions of the Housing Acts, 1925-36.

1. *Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.*

(i) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 1589

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 1253

(ii) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 68

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 104

(iii) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 17

(iv) Number of Dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 624

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered
fit in consequence of informal action by the
Local Authority or their officers 534

3. Action under Statutory powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10, and 16 of the
Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of
which notices were served requiring repairs 0

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were ren-
dered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a) By Owners 0

(b) By Local Authority in default of
Owners 0

(b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

(1) The number of dwellinghouses in respect of
which notices were served requiring defects
to be remedied 386

(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects
were remedied after service of formal
notices :—

(a) By Owners 4

(b) By the Local Authority in default of
Owners 0

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of Hous-
ing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of
which Demolition Orders were made 17

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in
pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing
Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or under-
ground rooms in respect of which Closing
Orders were made 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or under-ground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement of room having been rendered fit	0
4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV—Overcrowding.	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	25
(a) Number of Corporation Houses ...	12
(b) Number of Private Houses	13
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein...	25
(a) Number in Corporation Houses ...	12
(b) Number in Private Houses	13
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein...	164
(a) Number in Corporation Houses ...	90
(b) Number in Private Houses	74
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	9
(a) Number of Corporation Houses ...	2
(b) Number of Private Houses	7
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	24
(a) Corporation Houses	15
(b) Private Houses	9
Number of persons concerned in such cases	153½
(a) From Corporation Houses	103
(b) From Private Houses	50½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.....	0
(e) The overcrowding problem is not serious in this Borough.	
Number of houses inspected under the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936	515
Number of re-inspections made for the purpose...	328

Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

There are 58 cowsheds within the Borough.

The number of cowkeepers registered as wholesale and retail milk sellers	9
The number of cowkeepers registered to sell milk whole-sale (only)	16
The number of cowkeepers registered to sell milk retail (only)	14
The number of registered milk sellers (other than cow-keepers)	37
The number of registered milk sellers who reside outside the Borough	7

Applications for Registration.

	Number of Applications.	Granted.	Refused.
Cowkeepers	—	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops, etc.	—	—	—
Dairymen	3	3	—

Visits and Inspections.

Visits to cowsheds, milkshops and dairies	152
Number of defects found	12
Number of defects remedied	12

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

TABLE 4.

Licences.					Grade.			
Number Issued.	Producers.	Bottlers.	Dealers.	Supplementary.	Tuberculin Tested (Certified).	Tuberculin Tested.	Accredited.	Pasteurised.
	1		7	3		8	2	1

Milk Samples.

30 samples of milk have been submitted to the North Riding Laboratories for bacteriological and biological examination.

17 were examined bacteriologically.

9 were examined bacteriologically and biologically.

4 were examined for *Bacillus Abortus*.

TABLE 5.

No.	Description of Sample.	Nature of Examination.	Result.
1	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 23,240 per c.c.
2	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 13,600 per c.c.
3	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 41,900 per c.c.
4	Pasteurised	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 6,670 per c.c.
5	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 45,800 per c.c.
6	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 10,910 per c.c.
7	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 35900 per c.c.
8	Tuberculin Tested...	Bacillus Abortus	Negative.
9	Tuberculin Tested...	Bacillus Abortus	Negative.
10	Tuberculin Tested...	Bacillus Abortus	Negative.
11	Tuberculin Tested...	Bacillus Abortus	Negative.
12	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 27,300 per c.c.
13	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 28,300 per c.c.
14	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 14,200 per c.c.
15	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 85,900 per c.c. B. Coli 1 in 100 per c.c.
16	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 10,900 per c.c.
17	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 23,560 per c.c.
18	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 14,260 per c.c.
19	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 16,160 per c.c.
20	Tuberculin Tested...	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 6,000 per c.c.
21	Accredited	Cleanliness	Bacterial Count 11,440 per c.c.
22	Undesignated Milk...	Biological for T.B.	Negative.
23	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness and T.B. ...	Bacterial Count 87,200 per c.c. B. Coli 1 in 100 c.c. No Tubercle Bacilli.
24	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness and T.B. ...	Bacterial Count 33,00 per c.c. B. Coli 1 in 100 c.c. Negative Tubercle Bacilli.
25	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness and T.B. ...	Bacterial Count 66,200 per c.c. Negative Tubercle Bacilli.
26	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness and T.B. ...	Bacterial Count 18,800 per c.c. Negative Tubercle Bacilli.
27	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness and T.B. ...	Bacterial Count 52,700 per c.c. Negative Tubercle Bacilli.
28	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness and T.B. ...	Bacterial Count 57,100 per c.c. Negative Tubercle Bacilli.
29	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness and T.B. ...	Bacterial Count 39,600 per c.c. B. Coli 1 in 100 c.c. Negative Tubercle Bacilli.
30	Undesignated Milk...	Cleanliness and T.B. ...	Bacterial Count 107,000 per c.c. B. Coli 1 in 100 c.c. Negative Tubercle Bacilli.

Where Coliform Bacillus was found to be present or the Bacterial Count high the premises where the milk was produced were visited and their attention drawn to the unsatisfactory condition of the milk. If the milk was produced outside the Borough the responsible authority was communicated with.

Advice on the improved methods of milking resulted in subsequent samples being satisfactory.

Meat and Other Foods.

There are 15 slaughterhouses in the Borough, 5 of which are subject to annual licence.

3481 visits and re-visits were made to slaughterhouses.

The owners voluntarily surrendered diseased and unsound food, when their attention was called to its condition. The total weight of meat destroyed being 3 tons, 18 cwts. 2 qrs.

123 visits were paid to Markets and the food exposed for sale inspected.

52 visits were made to the Cattle Market for the purpose of carrying out ante-mortem examination of the animals which are offered for sale.

Post-mortem examination of animals purchased by meat traders in the Borough is regularly carried out.

The humane killer is used for stunning animals in all the Slaughterhouses.

The following table gives the number of animals slaughtered and inspected and the particulars of food condemned and destroyed.

TABLE 6.
Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	1965	122	166	9278	3950
Number Inspected	1965	122	166	9278	3950
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	2
Carcases of which part or organ was condemned	290	45	Nil	190	308
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	14.75	36.88	—	2.28	7.84
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases con- demned	8	3	3	Nil	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	170	3	Nil	Nil	340
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.0	2.4	1.8	—	8.6

Organs Condemned.

Other than Tuberculosis:

Details of Organs.

- 20 Beast Heads and Tongues.
- 186 Beast Livers.
- 89 Beast Lungs.
- 24 Beast Kidneys.
- 16 Beast Udders.
- 15 Pig Heads and Tongues.
- 166 Pig Livers.
- 127 Pig Lungs.
- 82 Sheep Livers.
- 108 Sheep Lungs.

Tuberculosis:

- 30 Beast Heads and Tongues.
- 41 Beast Livers.
- 28 Beast Lungs.
- 22 Beast Kidneys.
- 11 Beast Hearts.
- 12 Beast Udders.
- 11 Beast Stomachs.
- 11 Beast Intestines.
- 181 Pig Heads and Tongues.
- 47 Pig Livers.
- 84 Pig Lungs.
- 14 Pig Intestines.

Other Foods Condemned.

140 lbs. of Plaice; 6 tins of Prawns; 48 lbs. of Compressed Corn Beef; 33 lbs. of Halibut; 1 tin of Sardines; 29 lbs. of Tinned Ham; 17 tins of Plums; 1 tin of Pears; 3 tins of Tongue; 4 tins of Soup; 1 tin of Pineapple; 1 tin of Cherries, 2 tins of Milk; 1 tin of Horse Radish Cream; 3 packets of Ginger Buns; 1 packet of Trebeck.

Ice Cream.

The Bridlington Corporation Act, 1933 provides that any premises where ice cream is manufactured or any person purveying ice cream must be registered.

There are 47 premises registered for the manufacture or sale of ice cream and 78 persons registered as purveyors.

The premises have been kept in a clean condition generally.

Offensive Trades.

There are 25 fried fish shops, 1 tripe boiler, and 1 knacker's yard in the Borough.

One new fried fish shop has been opened during the year.

Two applications for permission to open and establish the business of fish friers in the Borough have been refused.

One application was granted.

266 visits have been made to these premises. Nuisances found have been abated.

Smoke Abatement.

It has been necessary to call the attention of one firm to the amount of smoke they were emitting from their factory chimney.

Advice was given on the method of firing the boilers and printed instructions were left for the benefit of boiler attendants.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is only one small privately owned swimming bath in the Borough.

The premises are kept in a cleanly condition.

The Corporation are at present considering the erection of public swimming baths.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The provisions of the Act are carried out by the East Riding County Council, who have an officer appointed for the purpose.

Complaints of a serious nature have been forwarded to him. In isolated cases the occupier of the premises has been supplied with rat bait, together with instructions as to its use.

I have purchased a gas gun. The cartridge is ignited and placed in the gun, the resultant gas given off suffocates the rats. They either die when entering pure air, or are eventually dug out of the holes. This method has been of real practical value on the tip; to such an extent that it is now a rarity to find a rat.

15 houses have been disinfested for vermin, other than bugs, rats and mice.

Camping Sites.

Licences for camps are issued under the Bridlington Corporation Act, 1933.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. The number of sites in the Borough which were used for camping purposes during 1938 | 10 |
| 2. The number of camping sites in respect of which Licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 | 0 |
| 3. The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the Borough at one time during the Summer season 1938 | 3,500 |

Shops Act, 1934, and Public Health Act, 1936.

Shops and Offices.

Number of visits to shops and offices 56

Defects found.

Inadequate or insufficient sanitary accommodation.....	6
Inadequate means of maintaining a reasonable temperature	2

Remedied.

Sufficient sanitary accommodation provided	6
Adequate means of maintaining a reasonable temperature provided	2

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. (a) Council Houses infested | 0 |
| Council houses disinfested | 0 |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (b) Private Houses infested | 8 |
| Private houses disinfested | 8 |
2. Method employed of freeing houses, bedding and clothing from bed bugs:—

The house and its contents are thoroughly inspected for signs of bugs.

Preparation of the house.

Loose wallpaper is stripped from the walls and ceilings, picture moulds, skirting, architraves and fireplaces are eased or removed, if infestation is visible.

The skirtings, architraves, mouldings, etc., together with wire mattresses, are sprayed with an insecticide. The bedding and clothing is taken to the Isolation Hospital and passed through the steam disinfector.

The insecticide used is Zaldecide and the fumigant is Fumoids.
 3. The method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to a Council house is similar to No. 2, with the addition that if old furniture is found to be infested it is destroyed.
 4. All the work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority.
 5. After removal to a Council house the tenant, where necessary, is given a brief outline of the habits of the bed bug and precautions to be taken to avoid the houses becoming infested; although, as you will see by the return, little trouble is experienced from bed bugs.

Theatres, Music Halls, Cinemas.

There are 9 buildings which come within the above. 39 visits have been made.

One new building (Regal Cinema) has been erected during the year.

With one exception all buildings are provided with sufficient sanitary accommodation and this one is being dealt with.

Factories Act, 1901 and 1937.

There are 255 factories within the Borough, to which 125 visits have been made.

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health is appended.

TABLE 7.

Factories on Register at the end of the year.

Bakers	40
Dressmakers and Milliners	23
Tailors	14
Plumbers and Tinsmiths	16
Joiners, Cabinet Makers, etc.	35
Cycle Repairers	7
Blacksmiths	6
Motor Garages and Repairs	18
Boot Repairers	33
Printers	6
Laundries	5
Bottlers, Mineral Waters, etc.....	7
Marine Store Dealers	6
Upholsterers	3
Others	36
<hr/>	
Total	255
<hr/>	

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938, for the Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 on 1st July, 1938).

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories ... (With Mechanical Power)	15	3	...
Workshops ... (Without Mechanical Power)	110	...	...
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' premises)	...	...	...
Total ...	125	3	...

2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	...	...
Want of ventilation ...				
Overcrowding ...				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances ...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ...	1	1		
unsuitable or defective ...	..	...
not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (s. 101) ...				
Other offences ...	4	4		
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Power) Order, 1921).				
Total ...	5	5		

*including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Public Cleansing.

Since my coming to Bridlington on July 1st, 1938, a considerable amount of my time has been spent on collection and disposal of refuse.

The Council approved of my suggestions whereby the horse drawn trailers and tractors will be dispensed with and petrol driven refuse collecting vehicles be substituted in lieu thereof.

The Ministry of Health gave formal consent to the borrowing of the money necessary for the purchase of four Shelvoke and Drewry Freighter refuse collecting vehicles.

When these vehicles are in commission the work generally will be speeded up, and the unsightly assortment of coats hanging from the back of the old trailers will disappear.

The year has also seen a change in the general appearance of the men employed on cleansing work. Each man has been provided with two sets of blue overalls, a peaked uniform cap, one pair waterproof leggings and one pair of gloves. The overalls and cap have been suitably lettered.

A trade refuse scheme was also inaugurated and comes into force on the 6th April, 1939.

All houses are provided with galvanised iron dustbins and during the Summer months more than 12,000 bins are emptied per week.

All the house refuse is tipped at Fond Brigg Lane.

I have taken the necessary levels and the refuse is tipped in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health. Controlled tipping is strictly adhered to, the refuse is covered with soil, and after allowing for settlement, the face (and sides) of the tip are covered with turf, which is carefully stripped from the field before the tipping proceeds.

The site comprises about thirty acres, is owned by the Corporation. The frontage to Bessingby Road is approximately 900 feet and to Fond Brigg Lane 1,200 feet.

The land slopes from Fond Brigg Lane to the Gypsey Race, and lends itself to tipping the refuse in terraces, the slopes to be grassed down and the flat portions to be planted

with trees. This will give a very pleasing appearance from Easton Road. The Health Committee have approved of these suggestions.

At the opposite side of the stream the Corporation owns about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land with a frontage to Easton Road. This the Health Committee purpose to plant with trees.

Both these schemes are very wise moves on the part of the Health Committee, as this portion of the Borough is one of the prettiest and needs taking care of.

The method of collection is by horse drawn trailers. When a trailer is filled it is taken to the tip by a motor tractor.

Eight trailers and two motor tractors are engaged in the collection of house refuse, and in addition, during the height of the season an additional horse and cart has to be used.

Trade refuse is collected with a horse drawn wagon, all clean paper is taken to the Corporation Depot, Portland Place, baled and sold; the residue is taken to Whitehill pit and burnt.

As the house refuse is not passed over a weigh bridge the weight of refuse collected and disposed of has been estimated from test weighings.

5507 loads of house refuse were removed, the average weight of each load being 1 ton, 10 cwts.

In addition 301 tons of trade refuse has been collected.

The details of the collection and disposal of refuse for the year ending 31st March, 1938, are given in Table No. 8. You will notice that separate figures for collection and disposal are not available; this will be done next year.

The figures are taken from the Corporation ledgers and are the latest complete details available which permit of the unit costs being ascertained.

TABLE 8.

House and Trade Refuse Account for the year ended 31st March, 1938.

	COLLECTION		DISPOSAL		TOTAL	
	Including Depreciation on Loan Charges.	Excluding Loan Charges.	Including Depreciation on Loan Charges.	Excluding Loan Charges.	Including Depreciation on Loan Charges.	Excluding Loan Charges.
Revenue Account.						
Gross Expenditure	—	—	—	—	£ 6818	£ 6410
Gross Income	—	—	—	—	79	40
Net Cost	—	—	—	—	6370	6739
Unit Costs.						
Gross Expenditure per ton	—	—	—	—	s. d. 15 11.2	s. d. 14 11.24
Gross Income per ton ...	—	—	—	—	2.2	1.6
Net Cost per ton	—	—	—	—	15 9	14 9.8
Net Cost per 1,000 population	—	—	—	—	£314	£297
Net Cost per 1,000 houses or premises ...	—	—	—	—	£834	£788

Total refuse collected (estimated), 8561 tons.

Population (middle of 1937), 21,460.

Area, 5703 acres.

Weight in cwts. per 1,000 population, 365 days, 20 cwts.

Number of houses and premises, 8077.

Equivalent to a 8.70d. rate.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the ready consideration accorded to any suggestions and recommendations which I have had to make and to the Medical Officer of Health and my Staff for the help and support they have given me during the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. O'HARA.

Weather Report for Year 1938. Latitude 54° 5" N. Longitude 0° 12" W.

The Observations are taken daily at 9 a.m. and Local Mean Time is employed.

The Rain Gauge is 5 inches in diameter, and one foot above the ground, and 60 feet above Mean Sea Level, and all rain that falls, in quantity equal to or exceeding 0.01, is carefully measured.

MONTH	Average Reading of Barometer	Average Temperature of the Air	Average Temperature of Wet Bulb	Average Maximum Temperature	Average Minimum Temperature	Average Sunshine per day			Average Rainfall per day	Total Amount of Sunshine		Total Amount of Rainfall in inches
						H.	M.	SECS.		H.	M.	
January	29.670	40.09	38.74	47.00	35.19	1	46	27	0.08	55	0	2.62
February	30.159	40.89	40.17	46.67	3.650	2	42	0	0.04	75	45	1.17
March	29.873	47.32	44.32	57.00	39.32	5	33	52	0.07	172	30	0.23
April	30.246	47.13	42.09	53.02	37.43	6	22	30	0.01	191	15	0.31
May	29.925	51.55	47.77	57.97	41.64	6	0	29	0.10	186	15	3.06
June	29.921	58.26	53.53	65.23	47.30	7	6	0	0.07	213	0	2.17
July	29.879	59.74	55.93	65.87	50.01	5	46	0	0.09	179	0	2.73
August	29.960	56.40	58.58	65.80	51.19	5	34	50	0.09	173	0	2.79
September	29.934	56.47	54.43	63.53	49.33	4	33	0	0.05	136	30	1.54
October	29.715	50.84	48.55	57.23	42.68	3	43	02	0.11	115	15	3.54
November	29.663	46.53	44.60	53.23	40.43	2	49	0	0.10	84	30	3.03
December	29.803	38.97	37.84	43.74	35.29	1	4	50	0.14	35	30	0.33
For the Year	29.896	49.52	47.28	56.37	42.20	4	25	12	0.08	1615	30	27.52

The Highest Reading of Barometer was 30.678 on April 10th. The Lowest Reading of Barometer was 28.623 on November 8th. The Highest Reading of Maximum Thermometer was 78 on July 31st. The Lowest Reading of Maximum Thermometer was 24 on April 11th. The Greatest Amount of Sunshine recorded was 13 hrs. 30 mins. May 21st and July 19th. The Greatest Rainfall was 1.06 on 25th November. Rain fell on 196 days, to the total depth of 27.52 inches, compared with 37.07 inches last year. The Total Amount of Sunshine was 1615 hours 30 minutes, against 1379 hours 15 minutes for 1937, an increase of 236 hours 15 minutes.

JANUARY, 1939.

A. J. BOOKER, Borough Meteorologist.

Direction of Wind at Bridlington during 1938.

Observations taken daily at 9 a.m.

MONTH	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW	No. of Obs.
January	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	8	...	31
February	8	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	28
March	1	...	...	...	20	...	3	...	7	...	31
April	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	16	...	30
May	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	5	...	31
June	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	9	...	30
July	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	10	...	31
August	13	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	10	...	31
September	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	30
October	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	1	...	5	...	31
November	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	20	...	2	...	2	...	30
December	5	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	5	...	31
Totals	1	...	62	...	...	...	46	...	4	...	153	...	7	...	92	...	365

January, 1939.

A. J. BOOKER,
Borough Meteorologist.

Coates & Hall, Marshall Avenue, Bridlington.

